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# The Courier-Journal.

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VOL. CVIII. NEW SERIES—NO. 14,196.

LOUISVILLE, WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 13, 1907—10 PAGES.

PRICE (THREE CENTS. ON TRAINS FIVE CENTS.)

## The Weather.

Forecast for Wednesday and Thursday: Kentucky—Fair Wednesday; Thursday partly cloudy and warmer.

Tennessee—Wednesday fair; warmer in west portion; Thursday fair, warmer; Indiana—Fair and warmer Wednesday; Thursday increasing cloudiness, with warmer in south portion, winds becoming southwest and fresh.

## THE LATEST.

The second day of the trial of Caleb Powers at Georgetown was consumed in disposing of preliminary motions. Judge John S. Morris declining to recognize the Taylor pardon and refusing to allow the defense to file a plea in abatement, though he permitted the defense to make an avowal which will be part of the record should the case be carried to the United States Supreme Court. The Commonwealth announced its readiness to go into a trial, but could not force an announcement from the defense, which is believed to be feeling out Judge Morris before deciding whether or not a trial is wanted at this time.

Former Judge R. S. Lovett, counsel for E. H. Harriman, has filed a brief in the United States Court of New York, giving the reasons why Mr. Harriman did not answer certain questions put by the Interstate Commerce Commission. It is claimed that the acts concerning which Mr. Harriman was questioned did not relate to interstate commerce nor to a violation of the law, but were designed to compel the disclosure by him of transactions for which, had they taken place, neither the commission nor the Congress of the United States could afford a constitutional remedy.

The Court of Appeals handed down a decision reversing the lower court in the suit brought by Isaac Hilliard, as a taxpayer, to prevent the George G. Fetter Company from using the streets of Louisville to lay electric light wires. The court held that the ordinance under which the Fetter company secured a franchise was unconstitutional, and that all franchises permitting permanent use of the streets must be advertised and sold to the highest bidder.

Democrats of the Tenth congressional district charge that the loss of that district to the Republicans is due to Hargisism, and say that the voters have been disgusted by the apparent influence of Judge Hargis with Gov. Beckham. They point to the fact that whereas Breathitt county was formerly Democratic by 800, it was carried by Willson, and that the Tenth district, instead of being certainly Democratic, has gone Republican in the last two elections.

Frankfort Republicans, displeased because the committee of the Business Men's Club appointed to arrange for the inauguration ceremonies was made up of three Democrats and two Republicans, threatened to take matters into their own hands, but the trouble was finally settled by the addition of five Republicans to the committee.

The statement that 20 per cent. premium had been offered in Chicago for currency was an error made by the afternoon papers. Investigation shows it should have been 2 per cent. The Chicago banks yesterday paid practically all demands in gold.

Former Gov. James E. Campbell, of Ohio, has announced that he is a receptive candidate for United States Senator to succeed Joseph B. Foraker. He thinks the Democratic party has a chance to elect a Senator.

The Pittsburg Clearing-house Association has decided to issue clearing-house checks in denominations of \$1 and \$2 in addition to the checks of larger denominations now in circulation.

Washington officials favor accepting the invitation of the Japanese Government to participate in an exposition at Tokyo in 1912, a copy of which has been presented to the State Department.

Mrs. Charlotte Phillips was freed from the charge of killing her husband, John J. Phillips, coal operator and broker, at the conclusion of the preliminary hearing at Cleveland, O.

Estimates of appropriations aggregating \$23,461,911 are made by Gen. Alexander Mackenzie, chief of engineers of the army, for fortification work during the fiscal year 1909.

The National Fox Hunters' Association began its annual meet yesterday in Nelson county with a five-hour chase for the young hounds.

The Standard Oil Company announced yesterday that Somerset crude oil is now quoted at \$1.10 a cut of ten cents having been made.

Representative Langley has recommended the appointment of C. H. Duty as Collector of Internal Revenue at Lexington.

J. B. Cunningham, principal of the Birmingham High School, and one of the best known educators in Alabama, is dead.

George W. Ewell, of Deer Lodge, Tenn., committed suicide in Washington by shooting himself while riding in a cab.

King Edward gave a state banquet in honor of Emperor William of Germany at Windsor Castle last night.

## FEELING OUT JUDGE MORRIS

Counsel For Powers Decline To Answer Ready.

Second Day Spent On Preliminary Motions.

Plea In Abatement and Pardon Both Offered.

OVERRULED BY THE COURT.

Georgetown, Ky., Nov. 12.—[Special.]—Following the decision of the Court of Appeals in the gubernatorial contest case of Taylor against Beckham, in which it was held that the General Assembly was the final arbiter in the election contest instituted by the late William Goebel, which decision the United States Supreme Court allowed to stand, and later decisions by the Kentucky Court, Special Judge Morris, of the Sixth Circuit Court, to-day declined to accept as valid the pardon which Caleb Powers received from W. S. Taylor on March 10, 1900, and which paper was found in his possession when he was captured at Lexington.

The special judge also declined to allow counsel for Powers to file in court a written document which they termed a plea in abatement or in bar, which was in the form of an affidavit made by the defendant. He also refused to permit the taking of testimony of members of the General Assembly in support of this plea, but allowed the making of an avowal by the attorneys as to what these persons would testify, with the provision that counsel for the State be allowed also to make avowal regarding the matter presented in the avowal of the defense.

Much Time Consumed.

The sessions of court to-day were brief, the entire time being taken up with these preliminary matters, and much of the day being in recess of court for the purpose of allowing counsel for the State to read and digest the offered plea of abatement, and of allowing counsel for the defense to prepare their avowal as to matters not admitted in testimony and to prepare their bill of exceptions to the rulings of the court. The presentation of the pardon papers in court before the defense had answered ready to try the case was allowed by Judge Morris over the objection of counsel for the Commonwealth, as was the privilege of making an avowal as to what certain members of the General Assembly of 1900 would testify if permitted. Counsel for Powers objected to the State making an avowal and were overruled in the matter by the court. Much cross-examination was indulged in by counsel for the Commonwealth and for the defense. Judge Morris did not arbitrarily announce any rulings, but presented his views of questions at some length in making rulings. He urged the attorneys to proceed more speedily on their preliminary matters, to the end that the trial be proceeded with if the defense is ready to try.

Commonwealth Ready.

One of the first announcements made in court to-day was that the State is ready to try. R. B. Franklin, the Commonwealth's Attorney, this afternoon before adjournment for the day asked the defense to say whether or not they were ready, so that the summoning of veniremen by proceeded with, while the rest of preliminary steps are being taken, but they declined to make any announcement until the matter in hand, the preparation of avowal and bill of exceptions, be disposed of. It is thought here that the defense attorneys are "trying out" Judge Morris through these preliminary matters before announcing whether or not they are ready to try the case before him.

Seek To Raise Federal Question.

All of to-day's proceedings by the attorneys for Powers are with a view of raising a Federal question in the matter of the pardon, that of denying him due process of law and equal protection of the law in violation of the Fourteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States, with a view to taking the case on a writ of error from either the Sixth Circuit Court or the Court of Appeals to the United States Supreme Court for review. The friends of Powers are taking much hope from the written opinion of that court in the decision remanding the case back from the Federal to the State courts.

The plea in abatement offered for filing to-day will, notwithstanding its overruling, go to make up the record which can be taken to the higher courts. It comprises several thousand words, but the substance is contained in the following paragraph taken from the document:

Comes the defendant, Caleb Powers, and says that on the tenth day of March, 1900, he was pardoned of the crime with which he is charged in the indictment herein by William S. Taylor, who was then Governor of Kentucky; that said pardon was delivered to him and he accepted same, and he refers to and relies on said pardon in bar of further proceedings under said indictment.

Defendant further says that said con-

test for the governorship was terminated by the death of Goebel on the 30 day of February, 1900; that on January 31, 1900, the said W. S. Taylor, Governor of Kentucky, by proclamation of that date duly issued, published and made known to the Senators and Representatives constituting the Senate and House of Representatives of the Legislature of Kentucky, adjourned said Legislature to meet in the city of London, Ky., on the sixth day of February, 1900.

To deny its efficiency or to refuse discharge from the crime herein charged is to deny him due process of law and equal protection of the law in violation of the Fourteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States and the laws of the State of Kentucky.

Wherefore, defendant prays that his pardon by William S. Taylor, dated March 10, 1900, be recognized as the act of the Governor of Kentucky and he stand pardoned and acquitted of the crime charged in the indictment herein and that he be permitted to prove all the allegations contained herein, as he now offers to do, and to go hence without delay. The defendant, Caleb Powers, says that the statements of the foregoing plea are true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

Seeks Officers' Testimony.

In making up their avowal to-day the attorneys for Powers sought to have Secretary of State H. V. McChesney, Acting State Librarian F. K. Kavanaugh and Ed O. Leigh, Clerk of the House of Representatives of 1900, to show that there never was an original journal of either branch of its assembly of that year, but they declined to state except as to the records of which the two first named are custodians here.

(Concluded On 2d Page, 5th Column.)

## ON PEACE MISSION TO WASHINGTON

COSTA RICAN MINISTER RECEIVED BY PRES. DENT.

BRIEF ADDRESS OF WELCOME AT WHITE HOUSE.

GOOD WISHES FOR VIGUEZ.

Washington, Nov. 12.—President Roosevelt to-day received L. Anderson, the Costa Rican Minister for Foreign Affairs, who has come to this country as the chairman of the Costa Rican delegation to the Central American peace conference. The presentation was made by Secretary Root and Senator J. B. Calvo, the Minister from Costa Rica. The President addressed Mr. Anderson as follows:

It gives me great pleasure to receive you as the accredited Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Costa Rica, an special mission to the United States, the more so when that mission has for its object the doing of your part to bring about a lasting peace and true brotherhood among the people of Central America.

I appreciate your acknowledgment of the share which this Government, consistently with Mexico, has had in bringing about the conference that is soon to assemble in this city, and I cordially reciprocate the greetings of the people and Government of Costa Rica which President Viquez has asked you to convey to the people and Government of the United States.

The maintenance of peace and prosperity among the nations of Central America, and the promotion of friendly intercourse and neighborliness between them and this nation have ever been dear to the people and Government of the United States, and if the work of the conference will be to make those desirable aims more certain of realization, we shall all be entitled to share in the glory of that achievement.

Mr. Minister, your fame and the zeal and ability with which you have brought to the service of your country are known to me, and I am confident that those same qualities will be shown by you in the conference toward the attainment of the holy purposes that have given origin to this day.

In conclusion, I beg you, Mr. Minister, to convey to President Viquez my best wishes for his excellency's personal welfare.

In reply, Senator Anderson spoke of the affection of his country for her isthmian sisters, and of the hope that they may soon enjoy the peace that has continued in Costa Rica. He gave credit to President Roosevelt and President Diaz for the bringing of the delegates together.

It is due to your excellency's generous mediation and that of the United States that the five Central American republics will shortly assemble in this capital city on behalf of civilization and the supplies of those countries for the purpose of bringing to a close their past differences and of securing the blessings of a stable peace, under which protecting their rights and their natural resources have insured for them.

FROST PREDICTED IN THE SUGAR BELT

TEMPERATURE DROPS TO FORTY DEGREES IN NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, La., Nov. 12.—Frost is predicted for to-night in the sugar belt. While the frost may prove bad for the sugar crop it does not necessarily mean serious damage. In New Orleans to-day the temperature dropped to forty degrees, the coldest mark recorded at this time of year since 1895.

White Coat For Tennessee Mountains.

Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 12.—One inch of snow fell at Monterey, Tenn., in the mountains last night.

Snow In West Virginia.

Huntington, W. Va., Nov. 12.—Snow fell here Thursday morning, the first of the first time this season. In the mountain districts south of here from two to five inches of snow is reported.

USE OF SULPHUR TO CLARIFY 'LASSES

DOUBT WHETHER LOUISIANA METHOD IS LEGAL UNDER PURE FOOD LAW.

New Orleans, La., Nov. 12.—To determine whether the Louisiana method of clarifying sugar cane molasses through the use of sulphur will be permitted to continue, Dr. H. H. Wiley, chief chemist of the United States Department of Agriculture, left here to-day for Everglades plantations in the sugar belt to conduct a series of experiments. Since the pure food laws went into effect there has been some doubt whether the Louisiana method was any longer legal.

## NOT REHEARD UNDER LAW

For Alleged Acts of Mr. E. H. Harriman.

Magnate's Defense For Not Answering Questions

Put By the Interstate Commerce Commission.

BRIEF FILED IN NEW YORK.

New York, Nov. 12.—The reasons given by E. H. Harriman as to why he should not answer certain questions put to him during an investigation by the Interstate Commerce Commission are set forth in a brief which has been filed by former Judge R. S. Lovett, counsel for Mr. Harriman. The proceedings brought by the Commission to compel Mr. Harriman to answer the questions is to come up before Judge Hough, of the United States Circuit Court, tomorrow.

The principal point in the brief is the contention that the acts concerning which Mr. Harriman was questioned did not relate to interstate commerce nor to a violation of the Interstate Commerce act, but were designed to compel a disclosure by him of transactions for which, had they taken place, neither the Commission nor the Congress of the United States could afford a constitutional remedy.

The brief also sets forth that Mr. Harriman does not admit that the Interstate Commerce Commission has any powers other than those conferred by the act of Congress, approved February 4, 1887, and the amendments thereto.

The Objectable Questions.

The questions to which Mr. Harriman objected related to the purchase of stock of other railroads in the interest of the Union Pacific and the Union Pacific dividend. In regard to the \$25,000,000 of Illinois Central stock purchased at \$175 a share, the questions which Mr. Harriman declined to answer follow:

Were the 50,000 shares sold by yourself, Mr. Rogers and Mr. Stillman pooled? Was it acquired for the purpose of selling it to the Union Pacific? Were the 50,000 shares sold by you at a much lower price than \$175, with the intention of turning it over to the Union Pacific?

Did you have any interest in 15,000 shares sold at the time of the Union Pacific dividend?

Were those 15,000 shares acquired by the same method as the purchase of the 50,000 shares of selling them to the Union Pacific?

On the subject of the Union Pacific dividend, which was advanced from a rate of 6 per cent. to 10 per cent. per annum on August 1, 1899, to a subsequent rate in the price of the stock, Mr. Harriman declined to answer the following questions:

Were you directly or indirectly interested in any stocks that were bought between the 15th of July and the 15th of August that appreciated?

Did you or your directors buy any Union and Southern Pacific stock in anticipation of that dividend?

Mr. Harriman's Reasons.

In the brief the following reasons are given why Mr. Harriman should not give the information sought by the commission:

First—Said questions did not relate to commerce with foreign countries, among the several States or with the Indian tribes or to any transactions in such commerce, and, therefore, however answered, would they tend to show any violation of the provisions of the said act to regulate commerce or any other law of the United States, or any law which Congress could constitutionally enact and make operative upon any corporation created by and deriving its franchises and powers from a State; but said questions did relate to the business and affairs of the Union Pacific and the Oregon Short Line, which had taken place, neither the said Commerce Commission nor the Congress of the United States could afford a constitutional remedy.

Violation of Constitution.

The second contention is that if the act approved February 4, 1887, be construed to give the Interstate Commerce Commission power to inquire into the business of Mr. Harriman having no relation to interstate commerce, such is in violation of the Constitution of the United States and void.

The third is that to compel response to the questions asked, save in a court of competent jurisdiction, would deprive the respondent (Mr. Harriman) of liberty without due process of the law, contrary to Article 5 of the Amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

The fourth is that the questions did not relate to the business of the Union Pacific Railway Company, the Southern Railway Company and the Oregon Short Line Railway Company, and the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company, as common carriers or to the Interstate transportation of goods or persons by said company.

Not Based On Complaint.

It is set forth in the fifth paragraph of the contentions why response should not be given that the commission's inquiry at which the questions were asked was not based upon any complaint of anything done, or omitted to be done by the companies named above, in contravention of the Interstate Commerce law.

The sixth point raised by Mr. Lovett is that if the Interstate Commerce Commission is construed as authorizing and empowering the commission in the conduct of an inquiry or investigation without any complaint having been made to it, or any statement of charges contained in any such complaint having been received by the commission, to require him to answer the same, such force laws went into effect there has been some doubt whether the Louisiana method was any longer legal.

States, which provides that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of the law.

Vague and Indefinite.

The seventh and last declaration is that the order made by the Interstate Commerce Commission on November 15, 1906, on the subject is so general, vague and indefinite in its terms as to fail to define the charges upon which the investigation either with respect to the Union Pacific Railroad Company or any other person or corporation, and the said questions were not pertinent or relevant to any inquiry alleged or claimed to have been authorized thereby.

MISSISSIPPI TOWN ALMOST WIPED OUT BY FIRE.

Collins, Miss., Nov. 12.—Fire wiped out almost the entire business section of Collins to-day.

The buildings destroyed are: L. Fine, dry goods; Batching Brothers, dry goods; Collins Hotel, V. W. McGee, dry goods; J. Hallman, grocer; T. D. May, barber shop; Collins drug store, Williamsburg drug store, Flamm's restaurant, J. D. Heron's restaurant, Joyner's jewelry house, Flamm's rooming house, a Chinese laundry, a doctor's office and a residence.

HARAHAN REOPENS HIS CAMPAIGN

FOR PROXIES AT ILLINOIS CENTRAL MEETING.

DENIES ANY CHANGE IN TRAFFIC RELATIONS

SINCE FISH WAS DEPOSED.

Chicago, Nov. 12.—President Harahan, of the Illinois Central railroad, to-day reopened the active campaign for proxies to be used at the postponed annual meeting of the railroad company on December 18. He issued two circulars to the stockholders of the railroad company, in one of which, after narrating the facts regarding the procuring of an injunction by Snyvesant Fish restraining the voting of certain shares of stock, he said:

Of course if Mr. Fish's claim that corporations cannot vote or hold stock in Illinois corporations be sustained, then every insurance company, trust company, savings bank, or other investment company wherever situated which has invested in Illinois corporations, will suffer disastrous consequences. It is the policyholders or stockholders in such companies will likewise suffer.

No Change In Traffic Relations.

In the second circular President Harahan said:

It has been said that since Mr. Fish was relieved as president, the Illinois Central Railroad has changed its traffic relations with the Union Pacific. This is not true. No changes in traffic relations with the Union Pacific or with the Southern Pacific railroads have been made during the past year. The traffic arrangements with the Union Pacific and the Southern Pacific railroads now in force are those which were made when Mr. Fish was president.

President Harahan discusses at considerable length the charges that misstatement of facts concerning the accounts of the property, and asserts that all these have been correctly properly kept. The circular concludes as follows:

In these days when public sentiment with regard to corporations is so strong, and when the responsibility of a trust to the making of an unfounded charge of fraud is so heavy, it is the duty of the officers and directors of the Illinois Central Railroad to state the truth and to defend the company, but the corporation itself.

PREFERRED DEATH TO PENITENTIARY

PETER DUNCAN SWALLOWS CARBOLIC ACID WHILE ON WAY TO FRANKFORT.

Somerset, Ky., Nov. 12.—[Special.]—While on his way to the State penitentiary from Russell county Peter Duncan swallowed an ounce of carbolic acid here to-night and died within a few minutes. A physician was quickly summoned, but the deadly drug had done its work.

Duncan was sixty-three years of age and was convicted at the last term of the Circuit Court of the murder of his neighbor, Dave Mann. The jury gave him a sentence of twenty-one years. Duncan was in the custody of Sheriff Hammond, of Russell county. After swallowing the drug he asked Hammond to tell his wife that he had taken it, preferring to die rather than go to the penitentiary at such an advanced age. He leaves a wife and several grown children. The body will be sent back to Jamestown for burial. When asked where he got the drug he refused to tell.

Gets Certificate of Election.

It was 11 o'clock yesterday morning when Mr. Grinstead, in conference with Mayor Bingham in the Mayor's office at the City Hall, decided that the transfer of office should be made at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The certificate of election, bearing the signatures of the three election commissioners, was handed to Mr. Grinstead by Sheriff Scott Bullitt, chairman of the commission, as soon as the conference in the Mayor's office was concluded. Announcement of the fact that the inaugural ceremony would be held at 3 o'clock in the afternoon spread rapidly, and by 2 o'clock a crowd began to gather in the hall just outside the Mayor's offices. By 2:30 o'clock the crowd had reached such proportions that it was thought advisable to throw open the doors of the Council chamber and hold the ceremonies incident to the inauguration there. This was not definitely decided upon, however, until Mr. Grinstead had been reached by telephone and permitted to express his preference in the matter.

Big Crowd Awaits Him.

In his automobile and accompanied by members of his family Mr. Grinstead arrived at the City Hall at 2:45 o'clock. Members of the executive boards, whose appointments had been announced, and members of the Republican City and County Executive Committee stood about the City Hall corridor waiting to welcome their chief. When he stepped inside the door he was taken in charge by Joseph Sellman, County Attorney elect, who escorted him to the Mayor's office. He was received there by Mayor Bingham, who congratulated him on his election. After greeting Mr. Grinstead's

TOBACCO GROWER ORDERED TO LEAVE HOME WITHIN FORTY-EIGHT HOURS.

Clarksville, Tenn., Nov. 12.—Four masked men held up J. M. Wade and two sons near Guthrie, Ky., last night and ordered them to leave home within forty-eight hours. Mr. Wade with his sons raised a crop of tobacco on Williams Wade's farm, but had not joined the association. The men called him from his home and held a revolver over him while another struck him with a stick. His sons, Thomas and Claude, who were upstairs, came down to see what the trouble was and were struck several times. Claude Wade and his father received several bruises. Wade's wife and daughter were in the house at the time and were badly frightened. They left the place and came to Clarksville to live.

MIDNIGHT VISIT FROM MASKED MEN

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## NEW MAYOR TAKES HIS SEAT

"I Shall Enforce All Laws Equally," Says Grinstead.

Big Crowd of Citizens Greet Him in City Hall.

Many Handsome Floral Designs From Friends.

JUDGE FIELD SWEARS HIM IN.

James F. Grinstead became Mayor of Louisville at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The oath of office was administered by Judge Emmet Field, following which Mayor Grinstead made a brief speech to the 300 people who had crowded into the Council chamber at the City Hall, where the inaugural ceremonies were held. Robert W. Bingham, the retiring Mayor, was present during the first part of the inaugural ceremony. The moment Mr. Grinstead took the oath of office, however, thus taking upon himself the office of Mayor, Mr. Bingham left the Council chamber and thence the City Hall.

The long table in front of the platform from which Mayor Grinstead made his brief address was burdened with handsome floral designs. The Council Chamber was flooded with light from half a hundred electric bulbs, and the scene presented was a most impressive one. Following the taking of the oath and the brief address by the Mayor, he and Judge Field posed together for a flashlight picture. Following the explosion which accompanied this flashlight, some one in the crowd of spectators shouted: "That shot got him!"

Cheers For New Mayor.

This outburst was followed by cheers for the new chief executive, and later there were calls for "Bingham! Bingham!" The former Mayor had departed, however, and when this fact became known there were calls for speeches from Marshall Bullitt and Judge Field. Neither responded, however, and the crowd then surged forward to the platform on which Mayor Grinstead stood, scores attempting to grasp his hand.

For fully twenty minutes Mayor Grinstead was kept busy shaking hands with those who crowded about him and extended congratulations. One negro, employed as a porter at the Louisville Hotel, wearing his suit of livery, was present at the inaugural ceremonies, and when it was all over forced his way to the front and grasped Mayor Grinstead by the hand. He told him that he was the representative of the colored men who supported him, and wished the Mayor a successful administration.

Smile That Never Comes Off.

Most of the time during the handshaking period both of Mayor Grinstead's hands were engaged. The crowd gathered about him in such numbers that he had time only for a word with each man who addressed him. His genial face was wreathed in smiles, yet he wore an expression that implied that he was impressed with the gravity of the duties that have devolved upon him.

Following the handshaking in the Council chamber, Mayor Grinstead repaired to his private office in the City Hall, where his wife and daughter had preceded him. He received numerous of his friends there, and it was nearly 5 o'clock when, with his wife, son and daughter, he entered his automobile and was whirled to his home.

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wife, son and daughter, Mayor Bingham offered his arm to Mr. Grinstead and together they walked up the stairway to the Council chamber. They were closely followed by Judge Emmet Field and Paul Burlingame, the latter of whom is to serve as Mayor Grinstead's private secretary.

A storm of applause greeted the appearance of Mr. Grinstead in the Council chamber. He was accompanied as far as the chamber railing by Mayor Bingham, who then stood back and permitted John Gallagher to escort Mr. Grinstead to the rooming house. Judge Emmet Field followed close behind Mr. Grinstead and Mr. Gallagher, and when Mr. Grinstead mounted the platform and turned to face the crowd Judge Field was standing on his right side.

Judge Field Administers Oath.

In a clear and impressive manner Judge Field read the solemn oath, while Mr. Grinstead stood with right hand uplifted. When Judge Field ceased to read there was a moment of solemn stillness, broken by the words, "And thus swear," spoken firmly and distinctly by Mayor Grinstead. His right hand dropped to his side and the crowd of spectators broke forth into a storm of cheering. It was during this outburst that Mr. Bingham quietly left his position at the chamber railing and departed from the City Hall.

Will Do His Duty.

"You have imposed upon me a great duty. I have sworn that I would execute it faithfully." (Concluded On 2d Page, 7th Column.)

JOHN R. WALSH ON TRIAL IN CHICAGO

FORMER BANK PRESIDENT IN FOR LONG SIEGE.

CHARGED WITH MISAPPROPRIATING INSTITUTION'S FUNDS.

POINT FOR THE PROSECUTION.

Chicago, Nov. 12.—The trial of John R. Walsh, former president of the Chicago National Bank, on the charge of misappropriation of the funds of that institution, commenced to-day in the United States District Court before Judge A. B. Anderson.

The indictment under which the trial was brought contains 160 counts. The offense charged is punishable by a term of from five to ten years in prison. It is believed that the trial will last about one month.

The chief issue of the case is whether or not Mr. Walsh used the funds of the bank to aid his own enterprise. It is also charged in other indictments that Mr. Walsh borrowed from his own bank more than the legal amount of 10 per cent. of the capital stock. This trial, however, will not touch upon this latter question.

The defense will be somewhat technical. The Government claims that Mr. Walsh substituted for the money, it is alleged that he took from the bank securities that were of a doubtful character. The defense will claim that these securities were good and that nobody ever lost a dollar because of them.

Twelve jurors were tentatively accepted by attorneys for the Government when Judge Anderson overruled a motion by Walsh's attorneys for an order directing the Government









## A Guaranteed Beer

The following guarantee appears on the label of every bottle of

# Budweiser

### The King of Bottled Beers

"We guarantee that this beer is brewed especially for our own trade according to the Budweiser Process, of the best Saazer Hops and finest Barley, and warranted to keep in any climate."

No other beer is sold under so strong a guarantee—none equals it in quality or sales.

Bottled only at the  
**Anheuser-Busch Brewery**  
St. Louis, U. S. A.

PHIL. HOLLENBACH CO., Distributor

Louisville, Ky.

## WILSON SEATED AS COMPROMISE

Only Nominee For President of School Board.

Dr. Galvin Sworn In Over Vehement Protests.

Some Fighting Before Remonstrance Was Heard.

NEW HEAD SAYS HE'LL BE FAIR

The election of George H. Wilson, Democrat, as a compromise over Edward W. Wolf, to the presidency and the reading of a protest on the seating of Dr. R. B. Galvin brought into the meeting for George E. Schafer, marked the first meeting of the new School Board last night. The compromise on Mr. Wilson as president also called for the election of James Norton as vice president. The vote for Mr. Norton was unanimous, J. B. Atkinson being the only member of the new board who was absent. Mr. Wilson was elected by twelve votes, Dr. Samuel Meyer asking to be excused from putting himself on record. Mr. Wilson and Mr. Norton were the only candidates nominated for their respective positions.

Mr. Blakey made three distinct attempts to have the protest of Mr. Schafer to the election of Dr. Galvin read before the board. Mr. Blakey first demanded that Dr. Galvin be not allowed to take the oath of office. Charles Martin, secretary, replied to this request that the charter made it obligatory upon him to have the oath administered to every man who had in his possession a certificate of election.

Three Trials To Get Hearing.

Mr. Blakey next made his appeal to the members of the board. Mr. Martin reminded him that they had no authority to act, as they had not taken the oath of office, and that no board existed until that office had been performed. Dr. Meyer championed both these two attempts to stop the seating of Dr. Galvin, as he did the third and successful effort to have Mr. Schafer's protest brought before the board and acted upon.

A fight ensued when Mr. Blakey, for the third time, asked the board to listen to his client's protest. One of the members, in an effort to kill further consideration of the protest, made a motion to adjourn. A storm of disapproval arose and a count was demanded. The motion to adjourn at this time was lost by a vote of five to eight and the reading of the protest was demanded.

In this paper Mr. Schafer alleged gross frauds in the Twenty-second, Twenty-seventh, Thirty-first and Thirty-second precincts of the Fifth district, the Tenth ward. Mr. Schafer declared that he was elected a School Trustee from the Tenth ward by a majority of 28 votes, giving the vote cast for him as 1,235, against 1,187 for Dr. Galvin. He charged that the Board of Election Commissioners had given the certificate of election to Dr. Galvin on the returns they received, paying no heed to the signed statements of the election challengers and officers of the four disputed precincts.

Notice of Contest Given.

Aside from these charges, which had already been made when mandamus proceedings were asked and granted Monday afternoon, Mr. Schafer alleged nothing. Mr. Blakey said last night that the election of Dr. Galvin would be contested and every possible effort

made to unseat him. Another fight ensued when the members of the board, in protest, Dr. Meyer offered a motion to have the charges made by Mr. Schafer acted upon.

The excitement ran high both for and against such a step, and Wallace McKay, the secretary for the School Board, was appealed to for an opinion as to the power of the School Board to take any such action. Mr. McKay informed the members that the charter gave them no rights to question in any way the eligibility of one of its members, and it was clearly shown that the word "qualification" in the charter had nothing to do with the question of a member's election to the board.

After listening to the opinion of Mr. McKay, President Wilson suggested that the board drop further action in the matter. Dr. Meyer offered a motion that a committee of five be appointed to investigate the charges. It was carried, ten to three, that Mr. Wilson should take the oath and then the matter over to the Grievance Committee. Mr. Martin kindly informed him that he had no Grievance Committee to which to refer it.

Committee Appointments Later.

"Then," said President Wilson, who voted against the motion to appoint a committee of five, "I'll withhold the naming of the committee until some other time."

Dr. Meyer then rose to his feet, and by a statement drew the fire of Pinkney Varble. "I would suggest," was Dr. Meyer's advice to the chair, "that you appoint the five men from the new members." Dr. Meyer, who had been much in evidence during the meeting, was greeted with laughter and jeers after making this suggestion.

"Dr. Meyer, I beg leave to make a suggestion upon that suggestion of yours and say that in my opinion you are usurping the prerogative of the president," was the shot Mr. Varble hurled at Dr. Meyer, apparently to the huge enjoyment of most of the men in the crowded room. President Wilson's only answer on the matter was that he would take the suggestion under consideration.

Square Deal To Everybody.

The old board met, approved the minutes of their last two meetings and adjourned sine die. The new board was then sworn in after the foregoing objections had been listened to and acted upon. Mr. Wilson was nominated for president by a vote of twelve to three, being no other nominations the election was put to a vote. In a caucus held yesterday the Democrats, who have a majority of three, indicated that the Republicans were willing to compromise on Mr. Wilson and that they would vote for him. This accounts for the result of the vote. John Heertz put the name of Mr. Norton in nomination.

Dr. Meyer Wilson's Friend.

Dr. Meyer seemed to be affected by this expression of friendship after his action in hotly asking to be excused from voting and shaking his finger in Mr. Wilson's face, declaring vehemently that he could never vote for him. "I want to make an explanation of my action," said Dr. Meyer. "I could not vote for Mr. Wilson because he has twice voted for an infraction of the rules and once for the violation of the charter. That is all I had against Mr. Wilson."

The room where the members of the old and new boards met was filled with visitors and large bouquets of flowers decorated the desks of the new members.

SUBSTITUTES IN THE RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE.

The following persons have been appointed substitutes in the railway mail service and are ordered to report for duty to the office of H. N. Swain, chief clerk of the Louisville district, William Hendry of Raymond, Ky.; John G. Mearns of Shelbyville, Ky.; Victor R. Beck of Versailles, Ky.; Stephen G. Rogers of Louisville, Ky.; Herbert W. Wilcox of Murray, Ky.; Edward W. Bond of Louisville, and John C. Scruggs of Murray.

WIFE OF FORMER GOV. PACKARD DEAD.

Marshalltown, Iowa, Nov. 12.—Mrs. Emma Packard, wife of S. B. Packard, former Governor of Louisiana, died here Sunday, to-day of apoplexy.

## BUYING ORDERS

Swamping Brokerage Firms In New York.

PERSONS WITH SMALL SAVINGS ARE INVESTING.

TRANSFER OFFICES KEPT BUSY BY APPLICANTS.

GOLD SHIPMENTS CONTINUE.

New York, Nov. 12.—Brokerage houses here, which make a specialty of dealing in small lots of standard industrial and railroad shares, continue to be swamped with work, and houses with foreign connections report a wave of buying orders from Europe which is unprecedented. Probably the most striking feature of the financial situation at present is the big scale on which this investment buying, by persons with small savings, is going on.

James L. Carter, in charge of the stock transfer department of J. P. Morgan & Company, is authority for statement that in practically every railroad stock listed, the new stockholders who have recently invested their savings chiefly in small lots, represent from twenty-five to fifty per cent. of the total number of stockholders enrolled.

Mr. Carter says that the purchases average not more than twenty or thirty shares to the individual, that they appear to be for investment rather than speculative purposes, and that the orders come from all parts of the country. The transfer office of the United States Steel corporation is a week behind on its routine work. The Union Pacific and Southern Pacific railroads report an increase in the number of stockholders at the rate, since the first of the month, of 300 a day. The Rock Island road has opened between 500 and 600 new accounts in the last six weeks, mostly in common stock.

The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul has increased by 500 in the last two weeks. The activity in Pennsylvania railroad stock has been so great of late that the figures of recent dates are unobtainable.

The Gold Movement.

The movement of gold from the vaults of European banks to the United States, which has been in progress for several weeks, in which the unprecedented total of nearly \$60,000,000 has been engaged abroad for export, still continues.

TEMPORARILY CLOSED.

Merchants' National Bank of Portland In Trouble.

Portland, Ore., Nov. 12.—The Merchants' National Bank of this city, is for the time being in the hands of the Controller of the Currency. Its doors were not opened to-day because of idle and unfounded, but persistent, rumors which resulted in heavy withdrawals lately. Though said to be strictly solvent, the bank is temporarily awaiting the advice of the Controller of the Currency, to whom the bank has wired details of the situation. With \$5,124,062 on deposit at the close of business August 22 last when the Controller called for a statement of the conditions of all national banks, the bank's liquidation since that date has been over \$2,500,000, of which amount \$1,300,000 has been withdrawn since the holiday season began, October 20. This run means an average daily withdrawal of cash from the bank of more than \$100,000.

The Hanover National, the National Bank of Commerce and the Merchants' National Bank, New York correspondents of the Merchants' National, offered to extend all necessary aid, but again the national banks act not in the way. This left no other recourse than to lay the situation before the Controller of the Currency.

COINING MILLIONS.

Philadelphia Mint Helping To Relieve the Stringency.

Philadelphia, Nov. 12.—The United States mint in this city to-day delivered \$1,000,000 in gold double eagles to the treasury in this city. It is stated that within the next three months the

mint will coin \$52,000,000 in double eagles.

This enormous amount of gold will be distributed among the subtreasuries in various parts of the country and will be employed to relieve the money stringency. The distribution of so much gold is one of the several important moves that Secretary Cortelyou is taking to provide enough currency to meet the enormous needs of the country.

The local mint is well equipped to contribute its share of the shower of gold that has begun to fall upon every part of the United States. Many of its employees are working overtime, however, it being a nightly occurrence for coin counters, weighers, adjusters and others to work as late as 10 o'clock, the usual hour for quitting work being 4 o'clock.

THORNE AND PERCY OUT.

Cromwell and Castles Succeed Them In Central of Georgia.

Savannah, Ga., Nov. 12.—At a meeting to-day of the Board of Directors of the Central of Georgia, the resignations of Messrs. Oakleigh Thorne and J. M. Percy were accepted. Messrs. William Nelson Cromwell and J. W. Castles were elected in their places. Mr. Castles is president of the Guarantee Trust Company of New York, in which institution E. H. Harriman is a director. Reports also came that certain legislators will not vote for Gov. Beckham, and the administration forces who have remained loyal to the Governor are kept busy denying it. A man who was in the central part to-day that he had talked to three legislators who will not vote for Gov. Beckham. The names were not given.

When it is reported that a member will not vote for the Governor there is at once a rush for him by the Governor's friends and the power which he still has is used to whip that man into line. Some of the patronage which made Gov. Beckham so powerful still remains, for the control of the prisons is in his hands, practically, the commissioners being his friends still. It is even charged here on the streets that paroles have been given in exchange for votes and it is certain that places in the two houses of the legislature are inducements to get votes or hold those that the Governor thought he already had. The patronage of the Governor's office has gone on, now that the Governor is going out of office, and he has little to offer. This little is being used to the best advantage, however, and there is no doubt that the Governor is in for the fight of his life.

Working Night and Day.

In spite of the fact that they profess to be confident that they will win, the Beckham forces are working as they never worked before and they are getting to Frankfort every member of the Legislature on whom they can rely and every member whom they think to be doubtful. What they do when they get home is a question, but they go to the Governor and in at least one case it has been announced after the meeting that the member will vote for the Governor. The stiffening process was apparently effective in that one case and the people want to know what this process was.

The Governor seems to be between the devil and the deep blue sea. If he does not have another caucus when the Legislature meets those members who do not feel bound by the snap primary of last fall will be in a position to vote for whomsoever they please. This would leave him a question, but if he does have a caucus he surrenders his nomination and admits that the primary was not legal and that he was not nominated for Senator. It is practically certain that he will not give up this apparent nomination and will stand on that. His friends will plan a caucus for the senatorship, but they will try to win without it. This would leave the situation as it now stands. A primary that was in violation of the party rules and which will not stand, if it is claimed by those who oppose Gov. Beckham, will be his only reliance.

The Republicans are already planning an extra session. It is said, too, they believe that there will be a deadlock. They profess to believe that they will have a majority, but this belief is not based on the figures, though they are said to have some strong contentions, particularly one from Jessamine county.

Get rid of malaria. Winter-smith's Chill Tonic will do it.

Department Store In Trouble.

Providence, R. I., Nov. 12.—Thomas O'Gorman, E. C. Stines and Harold B. Gris, all of this city, were to-day appointed temporary receivers of the O'Gorman Company, proprietors of one of the largest department stores in Providence, by Judge Arthur L. Brown in the United States Court.

Cortelyou Notes Improvement.

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## NO ELECTION OF SENATOR

Anti-Beckham Men Believe Deadlock Is Sure To Come.

Gov. Beckham's Lieutenants At Work.

Charge That Pardons and Paroles Are Being Used.

EXTRA SESSION MAY RESULT.

Frankfort, Ky., Nov. 12.—[Special.]—Extra session talk has already started here, being based on a deadlock in the Legislature as a result of the senatorial race. It was said here yesterday by a leading Republican who is close to the newly-elected Governor that in the event of a deadlock, which would retard legislation, Augustus E. Wilson would call an extra session of the General Assembly to give him legislation which he wants to help his administration.

The senatorial race is the main topic of conversation here, and it has even gone to the extent of having it reported that Gov. J. C. W. Beckham will not permit a deadlock, but will throw his strength to some other Democrat in the event that he fails to win within the first two weeks of the session. It is said that the Governor expects to win, if at all, within the first few days of the session, probably on the first ballot, and that if he does not win at that time he will bow to the inevitable and get down and out of the way of some other Democrat.

This, of course, is talk, for the Governor and his close friends do not admit publicly that there is any possible chance of his being beaten. They say that he is the nominee and that he will be elected, but many persons in Frankfort say that he will not be elected. Almost any kind of report can be heard and when a legislator comes to town there is much gossip in connection with him and his every move is known to the time he gets off the train until he leaves.

Beckham Charged With Defeat.

Every man who comes to Frankfort from out in the State brings the news that Gov. Beckham is blamed for the defeat of the State ticket and many of them say they find the sentiment in favor of his defeat for the Senate. This sentiment does not seem to be confined to any particular section of the State, but extends over practically every district. Reports also come that certain legislators will not vote for Gov. Beckham, and the administration forces who have remained loyal to the Governor are kept busy denying it. A man who was in the central part to-day that he had talked to three legislators who will not vote for Gov. Beckham. The names were not given.

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## PROHIBITION IN WASHINGTON

Prominent Men Oppose the Movement.

Citizens Should Have Right To Vote.

On Sumptuary Measure, Says Head of Schools.

HIGH LICENSE IS FAVORED.

Washington, Nov. 12.—[Special.]—Nearly a month before Congress meets the District of Columbia is in the throes of the prohibition question and the local papers are filled with the discussion.

The Hon. Simon Wolf, former Minister to Turkey, and a well-known attorney of this city, expressed his views on the state made by Commissioner MacFarland as regards the regulation of the liquor traffic in the District as follows:

"I am absolutely opposed to prohibition, because it does not prohibit. It creates that which is the most repugnant of all characteristics—perjury and hypocrisy—and it stimulates and encourages the creating of clubs for the purpose of going outside of the law. I cannot understand what better system of restraint we could wish for than that which already exists."

Present System Satisfactory.

"We have an Excise Board, composed of intelligent, honorable gentlemen, who have the absolute discretion to refuse any license in any part of the city. We have the further protection that if a majority of property owners or residents within a certain square do not desire the sale of liquor, a license cannot be secured, which is local option in the very best sense of the term, for persons living in one section of the city ought not to judge what is best for citizens in the other portion."

Dr. Chancellor, superintendent of the public schools, gave his views on the matter as follows:

"I do not believe in sumptuary laws, because they defeat the purpose for which they were passed. Prohibition is a sumptuary measure, and I do not believe in it. Neither do I believe in the efficacy of the plan submitted by Commissioner MacFarland as regards the establishment of 'zones.' This is a sumptuary measure and is not fair and equitable to the people."

Langley For a Third Term.

Representative John W. Langley, of the Tenth Kentucky district, who arrived in Washington to-day for the convention of the National Association of Senators from Oregon, who in order to help along the third term, has offered a prize of \$1,000 to the senator to look after his laurels. Here is what the Kentucky Congressman says: "If George Washington was alive to-day he would say his utterances regarding the third term do not apply to present conditions."

Crittenden Tree Seems Doomed.

At a meeting to-day the Advisory Committee of the Grant Memorial Association declined to change the site of the proposed Grant Memorial in the Soldiers' Home grounds, thus insuring the plan involving the destruction of the Crittenden and other trees. The action of the Advisory Committee is said to have been taken merely in compliance with the law, but that which at once protects his enterprise and his fortune?

Officers Chosen.

Gov. William M. O. Dawson, of West Virginia, was elected first vice president; Premier A. C. Rutherford, of Alberta, Canada, second vice president, and President W. O. Thompson, of Ohio State University, third vice president of the association.

At to-night's session, Lawson Purdy, president of the Board of Taxation, New York City, gave an outline of a model system of State and local taxation.

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inclosed.

## TEN PAGES

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 13, 1907

"Business".

Monday Evening, Nov. 12.—After showing  
strength in the first hour, the New  
York stock market became weak and  
finally closed the remainder of the  
day, final prices showing small net  
in most of the markets.

Chicago wheat market closed steady  
and sharp break. The December de-  
cember was off the corn was down 3c  
to 11 points, which was the highest  
day, a sagging tendency developing  
carried the market 14 points be-  
hind night wheat it closed.

Chicago cattle market was easy,  
and sheep market was the sheep mar-  
ket.

The Credit Men.

A section of the directors of the Na-  
tional Association of Credit Men at In-  
dianapolis is timely and proper.

The general directors say that the gen-  
eral conditions of the country are  
fundamentally sound, and they believe  
the stringency in the currency will  
be of short duration. They therefore  
urge their members to support one  
another in their efforts to restore con-  
fidence, and to urge upon the people to  
invest their money in the banks of  
their respective towns to the end that it  
may be used for carrying on the busi-  
ness of the country. They also pledge  
every member to do all in his power to  
restore the confidence of the people of  
his country.

The members of the Credit Associa-  
tion are acute business men, and have  
taken a keen interest in the conditions  
of the country. From the nature of their oc-  
cupation, and the confidence reposed in  
them by their homes, they have a bet-  
ter knowledge of the conditions of busi-  
ness than most other people in their  
respective communities. Their expres-  
sion of confidence, therefore, in the  
present conditions of business  
must be relied upon as the opinion  
of the best qualified to pass upon  
the question. The advice which they  
give to the people to keep their money  
in the banks can be used for facilitating  
the exchanges of the country is wise  
and should quiet the fears of those who  
have been inclined to add to the string-  
ency by looking up their money. This  
is the most sinister of the consequences  
of the late flurry, and is calculated to  
bring the stringency to an extent  
which the real conditions do not at all  
justify. The members of this associa-  
tion have a good deal of influence, and  
it is a cheerful to see it exerted in the  
right direction.

State Development Convention.

Next week will witness the assem-  
bling of the Louisville of the Sixth State  
Development Association, which from  
indications bids fair to be a very  
important one in the promotion of the  
material interests of the Common-  
wealth. The time is opportune and the  
place which it is intended to promote  
the cause of the State is a very broad  
scope that they should, as they should,  
operation of all, in whatever calling,  
to have at heart the advancement of  
the Commonwealth. The election being  
in good shape to be concentrated  
its best efforts to promote the ob-  
jects of the association, which em-  
braces not only the material develop-  
ment of the State, but its moral and  
educational progress as well. The  
membership of the body includes ev-  
ery county, and its purpose is, as it  
should be, to secure a representation of  
the best citizenship of the whole Com-  
monwealth. To that end it should be  
the aim of each county to send to the  
meeting its best representatives, who  
will enter zealously into the spirit  
which brings them together, and ef-  
fect that hearty co-operation which  
will contribute to the accomplishment  
of the high aims by which the associa-  
tion is inspired.

It has already been accomplished  
the proceedings of the previous  
meetings of this body in the intelligent  
operation of its members. The pub-  
lic interest of the people of Kentucky  
the direction aimed at may be said  
have received its first impulse twen-

ty years ago when, in the fall of 1887,  
the first State Commercial Convention  
was held in Louisville as the outgrowth  
of the organization of the Louisville  
Commercial Club. Since then the scope  
aimed at has been broadened by the  
formation of the State Development  
Association and its annual meetings,  
which are not now limited to Louis-  
ville, but may be held, as in the case  
of the one of last year, at Winchester.  
In any part of the State deemed best  
conductive to its objects. So likewise  
the objects of the association have been  
broadened to embrace immigration,  
taxation, mineral resources, agricul-  
ture, horticulture, animal husbandry,  
forestry and last, but not least, public  
schools; in fact, every subject the con-  
sideration of which may tend to the  
moral and intellectual as well as the  
material advancement of the Com-  
monwealth. To this end participation  
in the meetings will not be limited to  
citizens of the State, but arrangement  
has been made for addresses upon the  
various objects to be promoted by the  
most competent experts in the various  
branches of civic and industrial econ-  
omy, which will tend best to instruct  
the delegates and promote the broad-  
based objects of the association.

The convention will be held, as was  
that of 1905, at the Galt House, on  
Tuesday next, the 19th inst., and con-  
tinue three days. It will have not only  
the hearty co-operation of the Louis-  
ville Commercial Club, but those who  
attend its deliberations may rely upon  
a cordial welcome from all the people  
of Louisville.

Whose Ox Is Gored?

It still matters much whose ox is  
gored. The thick-and-thin Roosevelt  
organ affect to be mightily indignant  
that anybody should lay the stringent  
conditions of the money market at the  
door of the Administration. Yet, as  
Cliffy Fadden would observe, "how  
else?" and "what?"

Do these same Republicans not re-  
member that in 1893, before Cleveland  
was fairly warm in his seat, succeeding  
four years of Republican rule and two  
of the operations of a Republican  
President loaded with Protectionism, Tru-  
biano and Sweetheart all along the  
Republican line from Brimstone to  
Breakfast, from Oshkosh to Kanakake  
and Kalamaazoo, were barking the one  
refrain, "Democracy and Hard Times?"

That which was sauce for the goose  
should be sauce for the gander. No  
party in power can escape its just  
measure of responsibility; but, most of  
all, the Republican party, which time  
out of mind, has denied the fruits of  
sun and shower, and the bounty of  
Heaven, ascribing all prosperity to the  
Protective Tariff System. What be-  
lieves of hard times as the result of  
conditions directly brought round by  
Theodore Roosevelt is yet denied the  
ken alike of the learned pundits of po-  
litics and the common herd, but if we  
fall upon evil days, the shoe will be  
placed by public opinion where it be-  
longs. The party managers may make  
sure of that.

Meanwhile, having raised the whirl-  
wind, the President is seeking to  
weather the storm by the help of his  
old friends the Trust Magnates. In an  
interesting and suggestive letter a few  
days ago, Mr. Stealey gave the readers  
of the Courier-Journal some relevant  
and valuable reminders. E. H. Gary, the  
chairman of the steel trust, and Henry  
C. Frick, the Pittsburgh millionaire and  
Ironmaster, were the last Trust  
installments at the White House to see  
the President as to the immediate sit-  
uation. Mr. Stealey tells us, to general  
astonishment, going so far as to drive  
up to the Executive Mansion in a  
dilapidated night liner. After spending  
two hours with Mr. Roosevelt they  
took the train for New York to confer  
with J. Pierpont Morgan and others of  
that ilk. They came to see the Presi-  
dent about the general financial situa-  
tion, and it is believed the particular  
point discussed was the recommendations  
which will be made by the Presi-  
dent to Congress in December. The  
really important point in connection  
with the entire matter, however, is the  
fact that the men who are so roundly  
denounced by the President in his  
speeches are the very ones who always  
appear at the White House for con-  
sultation when legislation is to be  
recommended.

The character of the Steel Trust of  
which Mr. Gary is at the head is too  
well known to need any special dilati-  
on. The corporation is the greatest of all  
trusts, its total capitalization approxi-  
mating one billion five hundred million  
dollars. It is a typical trust in the  
original sense of the word, because it  
holds as a trustee the shares of the  
various constituent companies which it  
controls, all of which are subsidiary.  
Every man in the United States pays  
tribute to this gigantic corporation, for  
it fixes the price of everything manu-  
factured of steel, which everybody more  
or less is compelled to use.

It goes without saying that the  
mammoth concern is indebted to the  
Republican party to the extent of mil-  
lions of dollars. Its tariff profits  
alone vary from forty million dollars  
to eighty million dollars a year.  
This is roughly and conservatively es-  
timated by the difference between what  
the trust charges foreigners and what  
it charges the American farmer, me-  
chanic and man-of-all-work who uses  
steel or iron in any shape or form.

Mr. Frick, who was Mr. Gary's com-  
panion upon his recent visit to the  
White House, was one of the main fac-  
tors in bringing about the consolidation  
of all the iron and steel interests, hav-  
ing been Mr. Carnegie's right-hand  
man. Mr. Stealey does not fail to call  
attention to the startling coincidence  
that the visit of Messrs. Gary and  
Frick was almost a day the third  
anniversary of E. H. Harriman's now  
famous appearance in Washington, just

prior to the Presidential Election of  
1904, when the President wrote the  
pregnant mandate to the Railway  
King: "A few weeks hence, before I  
write, my message, I shall get you to  
come down to discuss certain Govern-  
ment matters." Mr. Harriman came  
the week immediately before the elec-  
tion, just as Mr. Gary and Mr. Frick  
came just now. What followed the in-  
terview between Mr. Harriman and the  
President is best detailed by Mr. Har-  
riman, who in his letter to Sydney  
Webster told the story as follows:

"About a week before the election in  
the autumn of 1904, it looked certain  
that the State ticket in New York would  
be Democratic and was doubtful as to Ro-  
osevelt himself. The President, sent me  
a request to go to Washington and write  
upon the political conditions in New  
York State. I complied and he told me  
he understood the campaign could not be  
successfully carried on without sufficient  
money, and asked if I would help them  
in raising the necessary funds, as the Na-  
tional Committee, under control of Chair-  
man Cortelyou, had utterly failed of  
obtaining them. I came back to New  
York, sent for Treasurer Bliss, who told  
me I was their last hope, and that they  
had exhausted every other resource. In  
his presence I called upon an intimate friend  
of mine, Senator Depew, told him that it  
was necessary in order to carry New York  
State that \$300,000 should be raised at  
once, and if he would help I would sub-  
scribe the balance. He turned in the city of  
New York, which he did probably in three  
or four hours, with the result that the  
sum was raised. The checks were given  
to Treasurer Bliss. This amount enabled  
the New York State Committee to con-  
tinue its work with the result that at  
least \$200,000 was raised in the city of  
New York alone, making a difference of \$100,000  
in the general result."

From the first Theodore Roosevelt's  
method has been to make goody-goody  
speeches from the front balcony and  
then to kick the stuffing out of the  
practical politicians in the back office  
until they gave him what he wanted.  
He seems to be carrying this interest-  
ing scheme into the domain of High  
Finance and, having "turned on the  
light," as he calls it, for the education  
of the public, seeks in private to square  
himself with the men whose misdoing  
has revealed. Deeds speak louder  
than words. Not a Trust Magnate has  
yet been punished through any of the  
boasted policies of the Roosevelt Ad-  
ministration. Many of them seem very  
well pleased. In other words, there is  
much big talk and little big stick.

Obviously, in seeking Gary, Frick & Co.,  
the President thinks the hair of the dog  
is good for his bite. But, before it is  
too late, maybe the people will awaken  
to some just consideration of whose ox  
is really in jeopardy.

How Berea Solves a Problem.

As a result of the recent Kentucky  
law forbidding the coeducation of the  
races the trustees of Berea College are  
faced with the problem of how to  
continue the project to erect  
for the negroes in Kentucky a  
school of the type of Hampton  
and Tuskegee. The law has not  
been fought all the way through the  
courts to the Supreme Court of the  
United States and the trustees feel that  
the chances of defeating the law ulti-  
mately are quite favorable; neverthe-  
less they see the prospect of similar  
laws in future, all sorts of technical  
quibbling and endless controversy,  
hence the decision to proceed to make  
the best of the situation and separate  
the races by having a different estab-  
lishment for negro students.

It is to the raising of funds for the  
proposed college for negroes that the  
trustees of Berea College are now ad-  
dressing themselves. "The necessity of  
making a separate provision for the  
two races inevitably causes a financial  
crisis in the college," runs an announce-  
ment by the college officers, "as seri-  
ous as though there had been a fire  
or earthquake."

To quote from the announcement:  
"The question of the proper use of the  
trust funds of the college is interesting  
and important, and has had careful con-  
sideration. With the exception of, per-  
haps, \$1,000, no funds were legally tied  
up, and the trustees are forced to con-  
sider their obligations as moral rather than  
legal. They based their final action on  
the broadest grounds. During recon-  
struction the claims of the negro were  
made prominent, and they set aside for  
his benefit one-half the properties then  
accumulated. In President Frost's ad-  
ministration the claims of the mountain  
people have been paramount with donors,  
and the trustees have set aside one-sev-  
enth of the amount raised since that  
time."

"Of course, these properties are fixed  
and only the income from them is avail-  
able. The new school must secure land,  
buildings and equipments from some  
other source. The trustees appointed a  
committee to oversee the use of this in-  
come, and to bring to pass the establish-  
ment of a creditable college school in  
Kentucky as soon as feasible."

"That Berea, situated as it is in one  
of the proudest of the old slave States,  
should have both white and colored stu-  
dents, is something of a marvel until its  
history is recalled. The anti-slavery  
Southerners, and they were not few,  
were for the most part driven out be-  
fore the war; but in Eastern Kentucky  
they made a stand under Cassius M.  
Clay, and here this famous school was  
started in 1855, among the mountaineers,  
who owned land, but did not own slaves,  
but on the edge of the Bluegrass, where  
many slaves were owned. These mount-  
ain folk were loyal, held Kentucky in  
the Union, and made West Virginia secede  
from secession. It was this natural  
loyalty that led Berea to open its doors  
to all young people of good moral char-  
acter. During reconstruction times half  
the school was colored, but with the  
great expansion of Berea's mountain  
work the white came to outnumber the  
colored about in proportion to the popu-  
lation of the State—six to one."

"The amount subscribed for the bene-  
fit of the colored is \$200,000. To  
place this in the mountain work, and to  
supplement it so that the new colored  
school may have lands, buildings and  
equipment, calls for an 'adjustment  
fund' of \$400,000."

It will be seen that in future Berea  
College will have a definite purpose in  
providing education for the mountaineers  
of Eastern Kentucky. That is a  
great work in itself. Three million  
people live in the primitive style of  
pioneers. To spread among them the  
blessings of education is to do more  
than anything else could do to lift up  
the average of the citizenship of the  
rich counties of the mountains.

President Frost, of Berea, says, these  
mountaineers "have not the bluest, but  
the reddest blood in America." Berea  
will have plenty to do in taking care  
of them in future, and that its work in  
that direction will produce results is  
indicated in the fact that even now  
some of the mountain lads come in-  
credible distances on foot to gain in-  
struction. The barracks have never  
been commodious enough to shelter all  
who desire the benefits of the college's  
course.

Meanwhile the task of accumulating  
funds for the establishment and main-  
tenance of the proposed college for  
negroes remains to be performed.

The Divorce Problem.

Among the unsolved and seemingly  
unavoidable problems is that of how  
we shall legislate to lessen disregard for  
the sanctity of the oath we take when  
we get married. Statistics show that  
persons once divorced are prone to re-  
marry, and that persons twice divorced  
get into the habit of matrimony. It is  
argued by advocates of divorce that it  
provides for a legal and moral correc-  
tion of errors of judgment, and that  
sans divorce we should have a greater  
percentage of unhappy persons, a great-  
er amount of immorality and a greater  
number of persons afraid to assume in-  
alienable bonds, that is to say afraid to  
enter upon what has been facetiously  
termed a "life sentence." Persons who  
subscribe to the South Carolina idea con-  
tend that divorce being possible sug-  
gests divorce as an easy solution of do-  
mestic differences which time would  
otherwise adjust, and that a marriage  
under laws that permit divorce for a  
dozen causes is virtually a trial mar-  
riage.

The national "divorce congress,"  
which now and again meets and passes  
resolutions, desires that the various  
States should have uniform laws regu-  
lating legal separation with the right  
to remarry. As Federal legislation  
would be summary law, moral sanction  
brought to bear upon State Legisla-  
tures is the only apparent remedy. The  
probabilities of a uniform law seem  
remote. South Carolina and New York,  
for instance, or South Carolina and  
South Dakota would probably be wholly  
unable to agree. While the graver  
phases of this most important question  
may be left to the thinkers now con-  
cerning themselves about them, it may  
be too impertinently suggested that it  
in the event that all of the States save  
one should agree upon a measure more  
stringent than most of the laws now in  
existence there would be a magnificent  
business opportunity for the one re-  
bellious State. Should South Dakota,  
for purely practical reasons, decline to  
enter the combination, that capacious  
Commonwealth would speedily become  
peopled by refugees from the rest  
of the United States. From the  
austerity of South Carolina the mem-  
bers of the divorce congress have  
nothing to fear, but from the broader  
standards of morality prevailing  
in some of the ambitious States in  
the West, where the man and the woman  
for the manless and womanless  
had still constitute the great need of  
the hour, there is danger.

"A Southern Democrat for President!"  
is the title of an organization started  
at Shelbyville, Tenn., with Evander  
Shapard for chairman and John M.  
Hatcher as secretary, carrying the mo-  
to, "There is as good material in the  
South as any other portion of the coun-  
try," which no one will dispute. From  
Mr. Shapard the Editor of the Courier-  
Journal has received a letter, from  
which we take the liberty to make the  
following extract:

"We are in earnest in our endeavor to  
get a Southern man as the Democratic  
nominee, and if we can secure the sym-  
bony and co-operation of yourself and a  
few recognized leaders of opinion like you,  
we will give this movement an impetus  
which will, in our judgment, carry it  
over the Southern States. The South has  
now an opportunity, why should we not  
seize hold of it? Let me hear from you,  
and give me your views."

The trouble here is simply that Mr.  
Bryan and his friends will not have it.  
They will knife any Southern nominee  
they knifed Judge Parker. They do  
not mean that anybody shall ride in the  
band wagon except themselves. That  
spells defeat, but they had rather be  
beaten than give up their primacy.

Aeronaut Stevens, who has made 1,100  
trips in the air will now prove his  
cold grip by visiting New York, where  
the human animal scurries along be-  
tween death and dismemberment amid  
trucks and motor cars in an effort to  
get into the subway and be killed  
where his heels may get damaged.

A Michigan man who had been drunk  
for a week sobered up and went home  
when he learned that he was the father  
of twins. Since the price of everything  
is up no working man can support  
twins and a thirst simulating us.

The romance of a young Chicago P-r-  
racker and the daughter of a Pitts-  
burg millionaire has come to an end,  
although they have not married.

It is snowing in Oklahoma, but Ken-  
tucky continues to furnish the finest  
brand of autumn weather known to  
history.

"What profits it the world if we be  
rich?" sighs a magazine poet. Not a  
red cent. You should be looked up.

Agulnaldo is for Taft, but Agulnaldo  
was never as sincerely anti-administra-  
tion as is Joseph Benson Fornaker.

Can it be true that "one who will  
carry out my policies" means the one  
who has my job?

If what goes to 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9,  
as high as the thoughts of Henry Cabot  
Lodge.

# LONG CHASE

Ends With Fox Escaping  
Young Hounds.

NATIONAL FOX HUNTERS' ASSO-  
CIATION AT BARDSTOWN.

OVER 100 VISITORS KEENLY  
ENJOY THE SPORT.

DERBY FEATURE OF WEEK.

Bardstown, Ky., Nov. 12.—[Special.]—  
The National Fox Hunters' Association  
began its annual chase near this  
city to-day, and for the remainder of  
the week sly Reynard will be kept at  
bay by the hounds of the various  
sections of Kentucky and other States  
to participate in the hunt.

Neelson county has for several years  
been the scene of the annual meetings  
of the hunt, because of its reputation  
for foxes and for the fact that it is  
destined to live up to its past reputation,  
as the first day's hunt uncovered a fox,  
which furnished excellent sport for five  
hours and which was only ended when  
Mr. Fox crossed the river and eluded  
his pursuers. The race to-day was for  
hundreds of hunters from the East  
and West, and the excitement was  
heightened by the fact that the fox was  
seen to-day and one-half miles  
southwest of Bardstown, on Beach  
river, shortly after the puppies  
were taken and the fox was also  
master of the hounds. The entire five  
hours of the chase was full of excite-  
ment and the hounds were kept  
constantly on the alert. The fox was  
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### Street Residence

Wednesday afternoon, November 13, at 3 o'clock, on the premises, 2503, east side Second street, one door south of Brandels. Terms one-third cash, and

security. Lot 35x120 to alley, with automobile shed on rear. This splendid pressed brick house has concrete cellar, with sewer connection and furnace reception hall, parlor, library, pantries and kitchen first floor. Four large bedrooms second floor, three on third floor. Hardwood floors both on first and

papered and decorated. Large colonial concrete porch. This property belongs to a nonresident, who has telegraphed us to "sell at auction to the highest bidder. Buyer to pay 1908 taxes." Get key at our office, or next door north No. 2501, and inspect this property, as it is very seldom such a house is offered.

CPDm

**REAL ESTATE, LOANS & INSURANCE**  
ROOM NO. 82  
TODD BUILDING.  
TEL (MAIN 602 HOME 309)

FOR RENT—House, 731 Fourth ave., after October 1. Fine location for photographer or dressmaking establishment. Will alter to suit tenant.  
FOR SALE OR RENT—Fourth-ave. house, No. 1308. All modern conveniences; bedrooms on second floor, 2 on third floor. Will sell at a bargain or long lease.  
Property in all parts of the city for sale or rent.

**MARY ANDERSON** TWICE DAILY  
Klaw & Binger's Advanced Vaudeville.  
**SIX MUSICAL CUTS**  
Hyams & McIntire Woodward's Seals  
Italian Trio ★ Eye Mudge  
Lawson and June Konecrak  
New Animated Pictures.  
Prices—Mat. 25, 15c. Eve. 75, 50, 25, 15c.

**MACAULEY'S.....To-night 8:15**  
Madame Tiresia  
Nickel & Zimmernberg  
**THE GRIEBNREED MAN.**  
Grand French Comedy, 7 acts, 10 scenes, 62  
Scenes on Sale—Prize Mat. 25c to 8c; Night,  
20c. Next—Frank Daniels in "The Tatsootai Man."

Might 10-30-33. ROY, HUNT, LEE & CO.,  
ANITA BAUTSCHING, GAITHERLE, BROS.;  
"MERRY LADIES" and "MERRY GENTLEMEN" PICTURES;  
OTHER HIGH-CLASS ACTS.

**MATINEE** To-day, **AVENUE**  
Prices 10c, 15c. Every Day, **THEATRE**  
10c, 15c, 25c, 50c, 75c.  
LYDA **LOTTE** **THE**  
"MERRY LADIES" and "MERRY GENTLEMEN" PICTURES;  
A Story of **SALES**  
Laughter and Tears. **SLADY**  
Next Week—The Smart Set.

**THE NEW MASONIC** To-night—All Week  
10, 25, 35, 50, 75c.  
**The 4** Tuesday,  
**Mortons in** Thursday,  
**Stick** Saturday,  
A Comedy With Music. **Heats 25c**  
Next Week—Volunteer Organist.

**STEAMBOAT TIME TABLES.**

**STRS. CITY OF CINCINNATI**  
**and CITY OF LOUISVILLE**  
For Madison, Carrollton, Cincinnati and

within the next ten years. If inter-  
ested, better see us at once.

**Varble & Button Co.**  
(Incorporated)  
427 West Jefferson Ground Floor

**RAILROAD TIME TABLES.**

**LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE R.**  
Stations, Tenth and Broadway and First  
and Third streets. City limit on 4th Fourth  
and corner Fourth and Main. Main, Phone 2  
Stops at Madison Avenue, 25c. Sunday,  
a stop at Fourth street on signal.  
Stops at Madison Avenue.  
This Company reserves the right to vary from the  
above in service with notice to the public, and to  
discontinue schedules.

**Union Station, Tenth and Broadway.**

Cincinnati	.....	Leave Arr
Cincinnati	.....	3:15am Arr 2:25p
Cincinnati	.....	3:45am Arr 2:55p
Cincinnati	.....	4:15pm Arr 3:25p
Cincinnati	.....	4:45pm Arr 3:55p
Mobile and New Orleans	.....	5:30pm Arr 4:40p
Mobile and New Orleans	.....	6:00pm Arr 5:10p
New Orleans and Memphis	.....	2:45am Arr

[illegible]

house at Pumas, Tenn.  
All bids must be addressed to the undersigned and must be in my possession not later than noon, Monday, Dec. 9, 1907.  
As a guarantee of good faith and of

At the penalty of 1 full cent rate price, each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for the amount of the bid, which will be retained until the bid is opened.

Plans and specifications may be obtained from H. B. Smith, architect, 224 South Perry street, Montgomery, Ala. Plans will be on file at the office to inspect any and all bids.

W. G. MILLION, Com. Judge.

Nov. 9, 1907.

### MONEY TO LOAN.

Rates 10 cents a day. Advertisements in this place are free.

[illegible][illegible]

**BUSINESS CHANCES.**

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this heading are accepted on the basis of cash payment in advance.

ROOMS planned to suit your professional and business interests. The Courier-Journal Building, located at Louisville's best advertised building in entire city. Call 9-6787.

FOR SALE—Cigar store, centrally located and established; clubrooms in rear if desired. Call 9-6787.

Memphis and New Orleans, 4 days \$20.00  
Memphis and St. Louis, 4 days \$20.00  
Peach and Fulton, 7 days \$31.00  
St. Louis and Memphis, 7 days \$31.00  
Elizabethtown and Holden, 7 days \$31.00  
Elizabethtown and Henderson, 7 days \$31.00  
Owensboro, 5 days \$20.00  
Louisville and Lexington, 5 days \$20.00  
California points, through 9 days \$31.00  
All trains run daily, except on Sunday and holidays.  
November 1st

**INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE TRAVELERS' SERVICE.**  
Cars leave Louisville for Seymour and Indianapolis, Monday morning, November 1st, until 8 p. m. and at 10 and 11:30 p. m.  
Cars make close connection at Seymour with cars for Indianapolis.

Rates 10 cents a line. Advertisements under this head are repeated same day in The Times Free.

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**PERSONAL—First-class chiropodist and manicure.** 216 Gaubert bldg., 628½ 4th. \*

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**LOUISVILLE AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD CO.**—East. Rates  
 Lv. Louisville (Sou. Ry.) 7:50am Arr. 9:00  
 Lv. Versailles (L. & A.) 12:00pm Arr. 12:30  
 Lv. Nicholasville ..... 12:45pm Arr. 1:45  
 Lv. Richmond ..... 1:40pm Arr. 3:30













## Sorosis Prescription Shoes

The ONLY Shoes in the world, made on scientific, orthopedic principles, recognized and PRESCRIBED by eminent physicians all over the country. Hence, name "Prescription" Shoes.

For adults who are compelled to stand on their feet for long periods; for children who have weak ankles and other foot troubles.

We have them in various leathers—for men at \$25.00; for women, \$20.00; for children, \$15.00; for infants, \$10.00.

SOROSIS SHOES are sold in Louisville by us exclusively.

## LEVY'S Third & Market.

Members Retail Merchants' Association. Railroad fares refunded until Dec. 14.

## Courier-Journal.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 13, 1907.

CITY FEATURES.

For Pure Milk, Ice Cream, etc., phone 621. NATIONAL ICE CREAM CO.

WELL-KNOWN BUSINESS MAN PASSES AWAY

JAMES CALLAHAN DIES OF COMPLICATION OF DISEASES.

ENGAGED IN MILLING INDUSTRY FOR MANY YEARS.

WANTED CANAL AROUND CITY.

James Callahan, one of Louisville's oldest citizens, died yesterday morning at 5 o'clock at his home on the upper River road. Death was due to a complication of diseases and was expected.

Mr. Callahan had been ill for some time. He was ninety and nine of his children were at his bedside when he died.

Mr. Callahan was eighty-four years old and a native of Clarksville, Ind., just up the River. He came to Louisville when a youth, and had been in the milling business practically all of his life.

Mr. Callahan was formerly known in Louisville as Mr. Callahan, and he was ever a friend of the workman. When a child both of his parents died in Shippingport, where they had been in the Ohio was located at this place, and the boy secured employment here under the Tarascon Bros., owners of the mill.

A few years later Mr. Callahan became apprenticed to a Frenchman named M. Barbours, who owned a mill at the mouth of Harbors creek. The old miller became too hard a taskmaster and he ran away to Louisville, where he secured work at a mill at Eighth and Jefferson streets. When twenty-two years old, Mr. Callahan married. His wife is still living.

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## FRAUD CHARGED

Against Medium Who Summoned Dead Husband.

WIFE SAYS SHE WAS HOAXED OUT OF \$2,636.

WIDOW OF FIREMAN SUES FOR PENSION.

GEORGE HENDRICKS INDICTED.

Three Wills Are Probated.

Asks Fireman's Pension.

Indictment Against Hendricks.

Ruled Kenton County Sheriff.

Charges Children With Fraud.

Court Paragraphs.

Bankruptcy Petitions in Federal Court.

RECEIVED

Another lot of those popular-priced thin Gold-filled Watches. Come and get one before they are all sold again. Our Diamond and Jewelry stock is also complete.

Leonard Huber & Son, 356 Jefferson Street, NEAR FOURTH.

Use Peerless Patterns.

HERMAN STRAUS & SONS

Men's Dollar Shirts 49c.

Think of getting two shirts for the regular price of one! That's what you get if you seize this opportunity. Such a bargain doesn't come every day, so you'll want a good supply.

These are Negligee Shirts made of fine madras and percale, in neat figures and checks; in light or dark patterns. They are cut extra full size and have cuffs attached or detached. They are double-stitched throughout and yoked. You would ordinarily pay a dollar for their equal, but we bought them under price, and share the benefit with you. They will sell quickly at this extraordinary price of.....49c

Boys' Sweaters 69c.

Men's Half Hose.

Men's Wool Half Hose, in dark gray mixtures and solid black; regular 12c quality; special pair.....12c

Men's All-wool Cashmere Half Hose, in tan only; seamless; regular 25c quality; special pair.....19c

By an opportunity to secure a high-quality Brick—Many of the finest structures in this city are constructed with the Hydraulic Brick. Let us quote you an estimate for the supplying of them—In strict accordance with architect's plans and specifications.

Hydraulic Brick Co. (Incorporated) LOUISVILLE, KY.

THE SHARPEST, KEENEST, BEST CUTLERY.

JOHN PRIMBLE

BELKNAP HDW. & MFG. CO., Incorporated, Louisville, Ky.

REVISED TELEPHONE DIRECTORY OF COURIER-JOURNAL AND TIMES.

Telephone service with the Courier-Journal and Times can now be had as follows:

Courier-Journal Counting Room.....1340 Main 1340

Courier-Journal Building, First Floor.

Courier-Journal Reporters' Room.....276 Main 276

Courier-Journal Building, Second Floor.

Courier-Journal Managing Editor.....276 Main 276

Courier-Journal Building, Second Floor.

Times Reporters' Room.....121 Main 4580

Times Reporters' Room.....4613 Main 4581

Second Floor, Courier-Journal Building.

Times Managing Editor, R. W. Brown.....6683 Main 121

Second Floor, Courier-Journal Building.

Times Editor-in-Chief, W. B. Haldeman.....Main 880

Times Counting Room.....5590 Main 4540

Courier-Journal Building, First Floor.

Circulation Department—Both Papers.....5081 Main 4560

Room 213, Paul Jones Building.

Circulation Department—Both Papers.....8222 Main 4550

Courier-Journal Building, First Floor.

Mailing Department—Both Papers.....240 Main 269

Courier-Journal Building, Basement.

Home, Cumberland

1340 Main 1340

Courier-Journal Building, First Floor.

Courier-Journal Reporters' Room.....276 Main 276

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Times Managing Editor, R. W. Brown.....6683 Main 121

Second Floor, Courier-Journal Building.

Times Editor-in-Chief, W. B. Haldeman.....Main 880

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Courier-Journal Building, First Floor.

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Room 213, Paul Jones Building.

Circulation Department—Both Papers.....8222 Main 4550

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Mailing Department—Both Papers.....240 Main 269

Courier-Journal Building, Basement.

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